

Library Science

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THE MICHIGAN LIBRARIAN

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BOARD OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

VOL. 3

JUNE, 1937

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Support for College Libraries Needed

THAT THERE is at the present time an abundant interest in the libraries of colleges is very evident to anyone who has much contact with the educational world. There is great danger that the momentum of this newly awakened interest in college libraries may be lost, if it is allowed to expend itself in theoretical studies.

There is a certain plain, well observed condition in college libraries which can easily be improved by very simple means. Most college libraries, particularly those in Michigan, have library budgets which do not permit the colleges to furnish either a satisfactory supply of books or satisfactory service. No Michigan college which checked the *Shaw List of Books for College Libraries* or the *Mohrhardt List of Books for Junior College Libraries* stood in the upper fourth when the results were tabulated. Very few of them passed beyond the median in holdings. Further, few if any Michigan college libraries are able to pay what the library profession as a whole regards as a substantial salary.

In the light of these perfectly evident facts, it seems imperative that a determined effort be made to increase the college library's share of the college's total income for educational purposes. In few cases has investigation shown satisfactory college library service when the library's income was less than seven per cent of the total income. The more successful college libraries enjoy a relatively higher income.

It would seem, therefore, that libraries should concentrate their efforts on securing a more solid basis of support for the work of the library. Matters of detail, of organization, and even of theory are secondary to this prime need at the present time.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP,
Librarian, University of Michigan

Legislative News

The M. L. A. Legislative Program

THE Legislative Committee of the Michigan Library Association at this time can make the following report on Senate bills 125 and 126.

Senate bill 125 (State Aid) was favorably reported out of the State Affairs Committee a month ago and then was referred to the Senate Finance Committee. It is still in that committee, but it is the hope and the expectation of the Legislative Committee of the Association that it will be reported out at a very early date and that Senate bill 126 (State Board) will be reported out of the State Affairs Committee very soon.

The Governor, the State Superintendent of Instruction, many state organizations, and hundreds of local groups have endorsed these bills. Among the state and local organizations who have indicated their support are the American Legion, the Federation of Women's Clubs, The American Association of University Women, Professional and Business Women's clubs, Chambers of Commerce, teachers' clubs, Rotary and other luncheon clubs, study clubs of all kinds, various fraternal and social groups, boards of education and county supervisors, Daughters of the American Revolution, Parent-Teacher Associations, political clubs, and many others.

After the bills leave the Senate they will go to the House. This committee urges that efforts to reach the legislators through local personal contacts be continued and that every effort be made to secure statements from the legislators concerning their support of these measures.

Bill Would Return Penal Fines to Librarians

PERSONS interested in the development of public and school libraries in Michigan are watching closely the progress of a bill before the State Legislature which would repeal the present statutory provisions requiring that a portion of money collected from penal fines be set aside for county law libraries.

If the pending bill is adopted, all penal fines will be available for school library purposes in the counties in which they are collected, as was the case before the adoption of the existing law. This would release for library purposes thousands of dollars now tied up by law or used to purchase law books.

Prior to the adoption of the present law, fine money was used exclusively for school and public libraries; and the bill introduced by Rep. Neil Wheeler of Shelby at the current session would restore those conditions. The statute now in effect provides that in counties of 50,000 or more population, \$1,500 of the fine money collected annually shall be used for maintaining a county law library; and in counties of less than 50,000 population, the county law library shall receive \$750 of the fines collected each year. This provision would be repealed by Rep. Wheeler's bill.

Since the adoption of the present law, many school libraries in the smaller counties have been hard pressed for funds as the fine collections in some of the counties does not exceed \$750 annually.

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EDITORIALS

*College Libraries
in Michigan*

LAST October the members of our Planning Committee reported that it was their wish to call to the attention of every college librarian in Michigan the monograph on *The Library* by Douglas Waples, pub-

lished by the University of Chicago Press in the "Evaluation of Higher Institutions" series, based on the investigation conducted for the Committee on Revision of Standards of the North Central Association.

We are hoping that a study of the Institutional Pattern Map, which is used in conjunction with the Waples book and the other volumes which the North Central is using to elucidate the new qualitative ratings, will help the development of a more progressive conception of college library objectives here at Michigan State College. With the consent of President Shaw, such matters as library holdings, finance, and use have been brought before the local chapter of the A. A. U. P. and consideration given to the recent volume on college library administration by a former Michigan librarian, Mr. F. D. L. Goodrich, written in collaboration with Dr. W. M. Randall of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School. Mimeographed quotations from a review of this work were distributed to the chapter and the following four paragraphs from the review were emphasized:

"Three individuals or groups are addressed in this study—the administrator of the college, the faculty, and the librarian. It will take the utmost intelligent cooperation and mutual understanding of all three to make a successful and effective library.

"First, it takes money to run a college library and the president of the institution should provide enough funds to have an adequate book collection, well housed and efficiently administered. He will define the objectives and policies of the library but leave the entire administration to the librarian.

"Second, the faculty is responsible for the wise selection and use of the curricular material needed in different fields.

"Third, the librarian is responsible for the entire organization and administration of the library. It is his duty to bring the library to the same level as that of the other departments in the college."

The College Library Advisory Board continues to lack funds for the survey of Michigan college libraries mentioned in our Planning Committee's first report, but the project remains in the Board's files and the statistics which were so loyally contributed for two years are still available as a record of the need which we began stressing in 1935 for a survey and for more funds and more progressive conceptions of library objectives on the campuses of Michigan colleges.

It is inevitable that as the subject of certification reaches a more mature development in Michigan, our colleges will tend to appoint future librarians and staff members whenever possible from graduates of accredited library schools. This will be a forward step in the direction of desired goals.

By keeping abreast of the trends indicated in current library literature in the college library field and alert to local needs, let us hope that college librarians of Michigan will assume the professional responsibility for raising the standards and working for the stronger financial support of Michigan college libraries.

JACKSON E. TOWNE

Certification for School Librarians

AMONG the many factors touching the work of school librarians in Michigan there is perhaps none with more possible far-reaching effects than the present movement toward certification. No school librarian can afford to be uninterested, much less unaware, of the studies being made and important steps being taken with a view to codifying prescribed qualifications for librarians in our schools.

In an article on certification appearing in this bulletin last December, Miss Poray pointed out that the question of certification of librarians is not a new one in Michigan, having been discussed for some years past as a professional necessity.

The time for mere discussion is over. Already the State Department of Public Instruction has drawn up unified certification rules and provisions for teachers. Certain qualifications for librarians in schools which Miss Poray discussed in the above-mentioned article are annunciated in the recently adopted Code giving the librarian qualifying the status of a teacher in all its implications,—salary, advancement, pension, etc. There are still many details to be worked out to meet the various school library situations in the state. It is in the working out of these details that responsibility rests with the school library group.

Preparatory to formulating a code for certification of school librarians to be presented to the Michigan Library Association for its approval at its fall meeting, the School Library Certification Committee, under the chairmanship of Edith L. King of Jackson, has been working on the various problems which must be solved before a satisfactory set of standards can be set up. Other groups are also studying the problem and working in coöperation with this committee. The State Executive Board of School Librarians and the Association of School Librarians of Greater Detroit have each been preparing a tentative plan for a state code this year.

From the studies these groups are making, it is evident that there must be varying standards for school librarian's certificates with an opportunity for the part-time or teacher-librarian who, through further study and training, may advance the grade of her certificate. Education, professional training and experience, should be considered in the required certification qualifications although the proportion and amount of each will undoubtedly vary with certain library situations.

The School Library Association of California, working in coöperation with a State Committee in its planning of standards for teacher-training in a proposed new program of education to be set up in that state, assume the premise that librarianship should be included as a major teaching field since the library is instructional and essential to the functioning of the modern school curriculum. They are to be commended on their stand that training and certification of school librarians compare favorably with standards set up for teachers on the same instructional level.

Certification is a forward professional step. Upon it rests many developments in the school library field in this state. It is imperative that school librarians in their own professional interest think seriously on the problem and present their views to committee members working in their interests while there is still opportunity.

ANN WHEELER

The Future of the College Library

By WILLIAM M. RANDALL

IT IS always dangerous to predict. Many are the men who, by dint of hard work and careful thought and action, have achieved reputation and prominence in this field or that, only to see their hard-won laurels vanish as an aftermath to some expressed view of things to come. Yet prediction is necessary, if we are to progress by means of considered preparation for the future. Otherwise, events and situations are upon us, and the measures we take to meet them are too often born of the apparent imperatives of the moment, mistaking the insignificant for the significant, the semblance for the real. Any system of thought or action which prides itself upon "keeping abreast of the times" by a series of hasty and feverish accommodations to changing conditions is wasteful of effort and material. Climbing on bandwagons is a great sport, but a costly one. Many breeches are torn in climbing off again, when the band deserts.

But if predictions are necessary, they must nevertheless be taken for what they are: not statements of facts, not descriptions of inevitable consequence, but deductions from evidence, which depend for their truth upon the completeness of that evidence and the stability of the conditions involved. In order to profit by them, one must know upon what they are based, and one must consider, too, the prophet. And one must always be prepared, as well, to cast them out and forget them whenever the conditions which made them possible alter and change. Dogged determination to an end is a fine thing. But the blind following of an idea in the face of a changing universe leads to destruction. We are often wrong in our interpretation of the past, after the evidence is in. How much more likely, then, are we to err concerning the future, with its preponderance of unknown quantities and only guessed at truth. Yet we must predict, we must plan, we must consider the possibilities one against another, if we are to have a future at all. This is particularly true of the library, the justification for the support and continued maintenance of which, if it be not questioned by librarians, appears to be questioned by almost everyone else.

It may be pointed out that if this last statement be true of libraries in general, and most particularly, perhaps, of the public library, it is not true of the college library. Colleges must have libraries, you may say. Perhaps they must; but in the light of steadily decreasing appropriations for their support, in the light of the replacement of professional librarians by faculty directors of libraries, and worse, in the light of the fact that when financial straits are encountered, the library is almost always the first unit to suffer, one wonders if the colleges quite realize this necessity. The heyday and enthusiasm for the college library in its usual form as an important and indispensable item in the mechanism of higher education is passing rapidly. It may be kept alive for a time by artificial respiration furnished by enthusiastic but often little-informed proponents, and by the ministrations of foundations. But its structure is unstable, representing as it does a pyramid turned upside-down and resting on its point, with its superior portion unsupported by any but the most tenuous props of theory.

The truth appears to be that the library profession, aided by certain theorists in the field of higher education, has envisaged a college library with certain loosely described

functions to give it purpose and professional standing, and that the colleges themselves have been unable or unwilling to implement the unit either in personnel or funds so that these functions can be realized. That the functions are important, everyone is willing to admit. That they can be performed, most will not deny. But the only one of them which is performed, in most institutions, is the one which costs the least and makes the smallest professional demand.

What these functions are is an old story. They have been variously stated: a fact which in itself leads to doubt concerning their validity, or at least concerning the quality of thought which has gone into their definition. One well-known and widely circulated statement makes them five: (1) to furnish the books for reading collateral to the courses; (2) to furnish the background literature pertinent to the curriculum; (3) to furnish material which will enable the members of the faculty to keep abreast of developments in their respective fields; (4) to furnish the material necessary to such members of the faculty as are engaged in productive research; and (5) to foster the general reading of students by means of collections of readable and interesting books appropriately displayed. Surely this is a program to give inspiration to the best of professional thought and action, and to command the support of the college administration!

In the light of this expressed objective, this multiple function which appears to embrace opportunity for a high grade of professional effort, then, how may we explain the steady subordination of the library in the college, or at least its notable failure to achieve more than a theoretical place in the sun? How may we explain the continuing low position of the library staff in the college hierarchy, the failure of all but a few colleges to place the salaries and the ranks of librarians on a level with those of the members of the faculties, the fact that the library is one of the first units in the college to suffer financial cut? How may we explain the willingness of college administrators to employ poorly trained or totally untrained persons as librarians, to spend only what they are able to spare easily for salaries and for books, to continue in the use of unsuitable and demonstrably inadequate library buildings? We can explain these things in one of only two ways: either the functions which have been imputed to the college library are not real functions at all, but only the results of wishful thinking of enthusiastic individuals attempting to raise a trade to the status of a profession by its own bootstraps; or college administrators as a class have not realized the importance of these functions, and so been willing to provide the necessities involved. In order to keep our self-respect, we must rule out the first of these possibilities. Indeed, we have reason to do so beyond professional pride. For these are functions which cannot be denied to some unit in the system of higher education, if there is to be a higher education.

Books for collateral reading are rendered necessary by the methods of teaching employed in colleges. Background literature must be made available and its use encouraged if this teaching is to be more than a perfunctory statement of a repertoire of fact. The members of the faculty must have access to descriptions of advances within their fields, if their teaching is to represent the best knowledge available. Research sources must be furnished in one way or another if the college is to attract to its faculty productive scholars. And the general reading program must be implemented by the proper books, if students are to acquire a taste for books and reading as one of the results of their education.

The failure, then, is not in the description of function. It lies elsewhere. It must lie, then, in the unwillingness of the directors of higher education to take the steps necessary to have these functions performed. For this failure, the directors themselves are partly to blame, but only partly. Librarians, and the library profession must bear the brunt, for librarians have made promises, either consciously or unconsciously, which they cannot, or at least have not been able thus far, to fulfil. The college administrator has furnished his college with what the librarian tells him is a proper library organization. Naturally, he has looked to this library organization to perform the functions it undertakes. When it does not perform them, it can be no cause for wonder that the administrator looks elsewhere, and the library loses ground.

College presidents, following their practice in other fields, have hired as librarians individuals who have the approval of the library profession, expressed in terms of credentials from library schools. When this product fails, as it does fail, to produce the results desired, the administrator loses faith in the library and its profession. Quite naturally he turns to other means and other agents to produce the same results, or abandons the goals he has set entirely. He will continue to do this increasingly in the future unless the profession of librarianship takes thought and the college librarian will become in theory what he already is too often in fact: a clerk who passes out books over a counter. That portion of the profession of librarianship which is connected with the liberal arts college has at least two great lessons to learn, and they must be learned quickly. They may be stated as follows: (1) The college library is not an end in itself, and none of the things it does are ends in themselves; and (2) the methods which apply in other types of libraries have no necessary virtue in the college library.

The first of these means simply that the college library is an integral part of a complicated mechanism designed for the purpose of educating individuals. It is no more a library, in the general sense, than the department of chemistry is a manufactory of chemicals. It does not acquire books in order to build up large book collections, or in order to present a theoretically complete assortment of titles in the subjects involved, but only in order to provide the material of education. It does not plan and construct and maintain a building in order to meet the requirements of a theoretically perfect library edifice, but in order to provide a place in which a certain part of the educational process may be carried out in the best way. It does not catalog and classify its content in order to satisfy the professional pride of an enthusiastic technician, but in order, and only in order, to make the content of these books available to students. It does not perform the reference function in order to supply facts to curious minds, but in order to demonstrate the possibilities of bibliographic equipment. And finally, it does not retain on its staff trained librarians merely because they are trained librarians, but because their training, professional or otherwise, enables them to contribute to the ends of the institution. The college library cannot stand on a basis of formal librarianship alone. It can stand only as that formal professional content adapts itself to the necessities of a new situation, takes meaning from its contributions to the purposes of the college, and perhaps makes use of new means to gain its end.

This brings us to the second of the lessons which the college librarian must learn: namely, that library methods in themselves have no necessary virtue in the college

library. Actually, this is only the reverse side, the practical side, of the first lesson. Just as the aims of the college library are bound indissolubly to the aims of the college, so the methods used must derive from the methods of education.

For certain types of libraries, for example, it is a safe conclusion that the more books they contain, the more likely they are to satisfy the needs of their users. But **this is not true of the college library.** Generally speaking, the college library needs, and ought to have at any one time, a comparatively small number of carefully and purposefully selected books. Huge collections are not an advantage, but a disadvantage, since they are almost sure to contain a large proportion of books which are either out-of-date, unreliable, uninteresting, or all three, and which therefore militate against the formation of reading habits in students, besides being an unnecessary cost to the institution in administration and storage.

Again, none of the existing systems of book classification has been shown to be of much value in the college library except as a convenience to the librarian. The same statement may be made, with certain reservations, concerning the usual system of cataloging. Both of these techniques, which have as their only justification the interpretation of the content of books to potential users, require adaption to the needs of the college library and its clientele.

And finally again, the standard course in library science, however useful it may be in producing staff members for some types of libraries, fails both in commission and omission in the production of college librarians. Things are taught which have no value; and things are left untaught which are essential. The aim of the library school seems to be to produce an all-round librarian; one who can perform successfully in any library situation. The time is past when the profession of librarianship can be considered to be as simple as that. If we are to have successful college librarians, we must begin to train college librarians. Just a librarian—whatever that may be—won't do.

The college library of the future will be different from the college library of today. It is bound to be different, since the institution of which it forms a part is changing, and the components of this institution must change with it, or atrophy and be discarded and replaced. If present trends continue, as they give every indication of continuing, the college library of the future will contain a relatively small collection of books at any one time. But the content of this collection will be fluid, in the sense that books will be withdrawn when their usefulness is passed, and will be replaced by new titles of current value and interest. Books will be given space, and allowed to impose themselves upon the student attention, only so long as they are definitely useful and interesting. And this criterion of usefulness will be positively, and not negatively applied. For little-used material, and research material, the library will depend upon free inter-institutional loan and upon film or other copies. The building in which these books are housed will look less, perhaps, like the average library building of today than like the average classroom building. The catalog and the classification systems will be simpler, less minute, and much more closely integrated with the divisions of the curriculum and the measured units of subject interest of the student body. And finally, it will be difficult indeed to say of any individual that he is a librarian and not a teacher, or that he is a teacher and not a librarian.

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WPA Serves County Libraries in Michigan

By MARJORIE W. KERWIN

WITH the budget for the Michigan State Library cut forty-three per cent and with forty-five per cent of the population of the State outside of Wayne County without library service, it was logical that when a work relief program was established by the federal government, WPA should recognize, as one of its service projects, assistance to county libraries.

Only some two hundred towns and villages in the state, outside of Wayne County, had any kind of public library service. The idea of the county as a practical unit for giving library service was generally approved, but actually only six counties in the state had appropriations of tax money for county libraries. In most cases these budgets were small, except in Wayne County where the appropriation was more nearly adequate. In six other counties legalized county libraries existed; that is, the machinery was there but with little if any financial help from local units of government to operate them.

Starting in a small way and working with the advice and close coöperation of the State Library in answer to community need and desire, WPA, whenever possible, furnished workers (certified women formerly on relief) to act as library "custodians." In some cases these women were put into existing village libraries that, because of lack of funds, had to rely on volunteer help to keep their libraries open at all. For the most part, however, workers were used to open new library stations in towns which had previously had no library service. In most cases some local organization or a committee or sometimes a single individual, was the promoter. A vacant store, space in an undertaking "chapel," an unusual room in a school, a print shop, a corner of a church-parish house, or occasionally when no other space was found, a room in a private home became suddenly the village library.

Books were obtained through book drives, book clubs, money from rental collections, and that raised from benefits. Book loans available from the State Library, the Couzens Fund, the Kellogg Foundation, and from private individuals, increased the number of books available for circulation. One of the most successful means of getting money for new books has been the ten-book plan for rural schools, whereby any school contributing money for ten books becomes entitled to the use of all books from schools joining in the plan. The most successful operation has been in Kent County, where sixty-five schools now participate. A somewhat similar arrangement operates in St. Joseph County, where school districts contribute a certain part of their penal fine money to a book pool. The most outstanding development of the book club has been in Milan. Each of a group of ten people buys a book, circulates it through its own membership first and then gives it to the library. Ten such book clubs have been formed there.

But again WPA is not responsible for this side of the picture. Where local enthusiasm and effort have been greatest, WPA has, of course, been able to function best. It has, too, been able to make accomplishment greater through the WPA Super-

visor of a County Library Project working with community organizations. But WPA has stood merely in the capacity of helper. Given books and a place to house them, it has furnished the worker who has been the means of getting books to people.

At present WPA has library projects in nineteen counties in the state. It is furnishing eighty-seven custodians who maintain eighty-two library stations. Besides this it is responsible for book collections to seventy-six deposit stations in grocery stores, gas stations, etc., where the owner or operator is the volunteer custodian. The population of the communities it serves is approximately 112,000. In these communities it has circulated about 400,000 books since December, 1935, when the first WPA library projects started.

In addition to these regular WPA workers acting as custodians, other departments of WPA have been helping part time with book circulation from small collections of books not a part of a regular WPA county library project. The Recreation Department has sixty-nine workers helping in this way; NYA, eighty-six workers; and the Adult Education Department, five workers. Circulation of books by these departments is in addition to the 400,000 circulated through the nineteen regular library projects.

In many library stations the custodian holds story hours for the smaller children. Sometimes, where space permits, the library is becoming a community center. Local clubs hold their meetings there. Schools are finding that required reading lists can be augmented through the books in the county library. Small loan collections from a county library headquarters are circulated to many rural schools in sections where no local library exists. Picture collections, reference material, bound copies of magazines are prepared by the custodians in hours when library stations are not open.

This demonstration to rural districts of what library service might mean has already had concrete results. For instance, in both Milan and Decatur the WPA custodianship has been taken over, for a time, by the community and paid for by it. In Kent County last October the County Board of Supervisors voted to legalize the library, so widespread had its service become. In Gladwin County within the last month, the County Board of Supervisors voted a \$500 appropriation for the library because the service had proved its value. In both Kent and Gladwin Counties there are WPA county library projects.

A map of Michigan spotted for WPA county library projects shows them well scattered, although there are still many places where there is no library service of any kind. But in Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Gratiot, Iosco, Kalkaska and Isabella Counties, WPA is assisting with library service. In Ingham, Lenawee, Monroe, and Washtenaw, WPA custodians are working. Dickinson, in the Upper Peninsula, has a WPA county library. In Ionia, Kent, Montcalm, Wexford, and Lake Counties WPA library projects are operating. In St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren Counties, also, WPA is helping people to find something to read. Just recently WPA has started a simple training course for county library supervisors and custodians. Not that there is any attempt to become professional, but since bringing books and people together is the object of the library projects, the more the workers know of their wares and of the community they have to serve, the more successful their services will be. In so far as WPA can build the project into a definite part of community life so that it will have a permanent place in the community, so far will it succeed.

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The Carnegie Advisory Group on Junior College Libraries

IN A previous article for this periodical I reported on the organization and objectives of the Advisory Group. Since that report most of the background work has been finished and it is expected that grants to some junior colleges for the purchase of books will be decided upon within the next few weeks.

A part of the program of the Advisory Group is the *List of Books for Junior College Libraries*. This was printed in a preliminary edition in December, 1936, and distributed to all the junior colleges which had returned the Request for Information sent to junior colleges several years before. The List has now been somewhat revised and is being published by the American Library Association. Although in general form the *List of Books for Junior College Libraries* is somewhat similar to Mr. Charles B. Shaw's *List of Books for College Libraries*, there are some rather important differences. The emphasis in the Junior College List is decidedly upon its use as a buying list rather than a checking list. All books in the Junior College List were reported as being in print when the List went to press. In addition a special attempt has been made to list only up-to-date material and the latest editions.

About one hundred and eighty junior colleges which were selected by the Advisory Group for extensive study, checked their holdings in the List and returned these to the office of the Chairman of the Advisory Group. Statistical studies are now being made from these returns and reports of these studies will probably be made in the near future.

These same hundred eighty junior colleges, located in all parts of the country, have been visited by representatives of the Advisory Group. The reports of these visits will assist the Group in reporting on the conditions of junior college libraries and in formulating standards for these libraries. Dr. Wm. W. Bishop, Chairman of the Advisory Group, is now at work with some of the other members in preparing preliminary standards for discussion by the Group.

The Advisory Group is particularly appreciative of the splendid coöperation which has been given by the administrative officers and librarians of junior colleges.

FOSTER E. MOHRHARDT

A State Adult Education Program

THE recent accomplishments by an Adult Education Committee of the New York (State) Library Association have given an effective demonstration of what can be done to help the libraries of small communities to realize some of their opportunities in the field of informal education.

The Board on the Library and Adult Education of the A. L. A. has sent out to nineteen state library associations a description of the New York Committee's activities with the request that each association carefully consider appointing such a committee to work toward similar objectives.

Some of the activities of the Committee as outlined by John Chancellor, Adult Education Specialist, at the meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, Milwaukee, October 8, 1936, were: (1) Regional institutes in adult education for libraries; (2) Surveys of local adult educational activities and opportunities by the

local librarian; (3) Informal experiments and demonstrations in several libraries emphasizing some phase of adult education service; (4) Publication of a twelve-page pamphlet entitled *Adult Education: Suggestive Aids for Libraries*.

This pamphlet points out that "the library has a part to play in this extended educative process, for its tools are books, and its normal field of work is a man's lifetime. Its function is unique and distinctive; it should not be confused with the functions of other organizations and it need not duplicate their work."

Very practical suggestions are made about what the local library can actually do in adult education, about approach and publicity, and a few titles for the librarian's reading are suggested.

The adult education service in the library may express itself in either or both of the following two ways:

(1) Coöperating. Act as a clearing house of information, supply reading matter for existing courses, make book lists, display the library's wares, give book talks about books or the library, coöperate with related local groups, etc.

(2) Originating. Group readers into clubs, encourage book review clubs, organize discussion groups, form collections of local interest, advise readers, etc.

Copies of this leaflet may be obtained from Miss Ernestine Rose, 103 W. 135th Street, New York City, or from Miss L. Marion Moshier, Library Extension Division, State Department of Education, Albany, New York. A charge of 10 cents is made to cover printing.

MAUD E. GRILL,
President, M. L. A.

Memberships in the Michigan Library Association have greatly increased this year, totalling 840 members. However, there are still some 700 librarians in the state whose names are not included in this list and whose support and coöperation the Association needs.

Michigan Round Tables

IN THE latter part of January, the Round Table Committee of the Michigan Library Association met at the State Library in an all-day session to make plans for the spring series of Round Tables. Ten localities in various sections of the state were selected as possible meeting places, provision being made to so choose the towns that every library community would find at least one meeting spot accessible. Members of the Committee were appointed to serve as supervisors of the separate meetings. A list of topics of general interest for discussion at the meetings was suggested and tentative programs planned. The plans called for a general morning program to be centered on the question of the mutual responsibility of the library to the state, and the state to the library. This gave opportunity to stress particularly the idea of state aid. The afternoon meetings were to be varied, though following a general outline to include a symposium of library problems, an inspirational talk, and a discussion of books. So far the plan has worked out very satisfactorily.

Reports have been received from the first three meetings. The series opened propitiously at Royal Oak, April 14. Royal Oak, representing a metropolitan district, drew an unusually large group, there being some 111 in attendance. A week later, April 21, the second round table was held at Hillsdale with a splendid attendance of 80. Public and school libraries combined in making the meeting successful. The third meeting, held April 28 at Grand Ledge, proved no exception to the general trend. Some 60 representatives of nearby libraries were present.

With such a start, it seems probable that the M. L. A. will be able to report a successful series of round tables.

GAIL CURTIS, *Chairman*,
Round Table Committee, M. L. A.

Coming Meetings

American Library Association

THE tentative schedule of the fifty-ninth annual conference in New York City, June 21-26, appears in the *Bulletin* of the Association for May, 1937. Attention is called to this and to the final travel plans outlined by Louis M. Nourse, Chairman, A. L. A. Travel Committee, published in the same issue.

We mention only a few of the highlights of the interesting program built about the theme "Enduring Values" which is the title of President Wyer's address at the first general session, Monday evening, June 21. Mayor La Guardia of New York gives the address of welcome.

The following speakers and their subjects are listed on the program of the general sessions:

"Surveying the Resources of Southern Libraries"—Robert Bingham Downs, University of North Carolina Library.

"Musical Journalism and Musicology"—Olin Downes, music critic, *New York Times*.

"The American Imagination"—Carl Van Doren, literary critic, author.

Address—Charles Ferguson, associate editor, *Reader's Digest*.

Address—Alvin Johnson, director, New School for Social Research, New York City.

The Adult Education Round Table on Wednesday morning, June 23, will interest librarians of both public and school libraries. Some dozen conference groups have been arranged for discussion of various phases of this pressing problem.

A program of special interest has been prepared by the School Libraries Section beginning Monday afternoon, June 21, with visits to school libraries in New York City and concluding Friday evening, June 25, with the School Librarians annual dinner. Speakers scheduled for various programs include Dr. Michael Lucey, Dr. Bernice E. Leary, Miss Edna

E. Gustafson, Miss Constance Rourke, Miss Helen Ferris, and Mlle. Blanche Weber of the International Bureau of Education at Geneva.

National Education Association

WILL you attend the N. E. A. meeting in Detroit in June? The following sessions of the Department of Secondary Education are of interest to high school librarians.

Monday afternoon, June 28, Conference on the library and extra-curricular activities. Miss Mildred L. Batchelder, School Library Specialist, School and Children's Library Division, A. L. A., will preside. Miss Dorothea Dawson, Assistant Supervisor of School Libraries in Detroit, will talk on the resources of libraries that serve effectively the extra-curricular activity needs of modern high schools. Another address will deal with the contributions of the library to high school assemblies.

Tuesday, June 29—Joint luncheon of high school teachers and librarians at the Administration Building of the Ford Motor Company. Miss Grace Winton, Northwestern High School, Detroit, Michigan, will talk on the resemblances and contrasts in the work of teachers and school librarians; and Miss Gertrude Mallory, Benjamin Franklin High School, Los Angeles, California, will discuss the function of the library in the secondary school. A tour of Greenfield Village follows the luncheon.

Wednesday afternoon, June 30—Dr. Walter Crosby Eells, Coördinator of the Coöperative Study of Secondary School Standards, will speak at a general meeting on "Some Aspects of the Coöperative Study of Secondary School Standards in the School Library Field." His address will include an evaluation of the periodicals found in the 200 schools that are being used as laboratories by the Study.

Special Libraries Association

MICHIGAN Chapter, Special Libraries Association, Tuesday, May 24, Botsford Inn, Detroit, Annual Meeting Dinner. A cordial invitation to all librarians is given by the President, Mrs. Esther Hooper.

The Special Libraries Association Conference is to be held in New York, June 16-19. We note the following Michigan representation on the program: Caroline Lutz, Librarian, General Motors; Frances Curtiss, of the Detroit News Library; Ford Petit, head of the Information Department of the Detroit News; and Mrs. Louise P. Dorn, Librarian, Detroit Edison Company.

High School Librarians' Association of Greater Detroit, Friday, June 18, Detroit Yacht Club. Dinner.

University of Michigan, Department of Library Science

ON MAY 26, 1937, the eighth annual reunion of the alumni will take place in Ann Arbor. Mr. C. R. Sanderson, who has just succeeded the late George R. Locke as Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, will speak at the morning meeting at 10 o'clock in the General Library. Luncheon will be served at the Barton Hills Country Club. The afternoon will be left free for conference. Tea will be served in the library at four o'clock.

During the celebration of "Michigan Between Two Centuries," breakfast will be served at the Union Friday, June 18, at 8:30 A. M. for University of Michigan alumni engaged in library work. Reservations should be sent immediately to the Librarian's office.

Michigan Library Association

THE M. L. A. Program Committee announce the following plans for their annual meeting. The convention will be held in Detroit, Wednesday through Friday, October 13-15. This arrange-

ment in dates was made in the hope that a larger school librarian enrollment may result if plans can be arranged so that teacher-librarians may be relieved from duty Friday to attend meetings. The week chosen for the convention coincides with the annual Hudson Book Fair. Many interesting features are being worked out with popular authors in Detroit at that time. The program for the convention is to center on the theme "The Library, An Aggressive Agency in Social Development." Headquarters will be at the Book-Cadillac.

Juniors Organize

ALL Junior Librarians throughout Michigan interested in the Junior Member movement are urged to effect local organization wherever possible. The initial unit has been formed by the Junior Members of the Detroit Metropolitan area. They are desirous of stimulating other such unit organizations throughout the state, in order that state-wide representation may be gained at Junior Member Round Tables planned for the M. L. A. conference in October, 1937.

Detroit Juniors report that they have now had two meetings.

The officers of their new organization are: Co-Chairmen, Josephine Smith, Fordson High School and Dorothy Kyser, McGregor Library, Highland Park; Vice-Chairman Cecelia Hoffmann, Detroit; Secretary-Treasurer, Loretta Kreuz, Detroit.

If interested in the Junior Members movement and willing to work within your district, do not wait to be addressed personally. Please communicate at once with any of the following committee: Chairman, Edmund S. Snyder, Librarian, Cranbrook School, Bloomfield Hills; Charlotte Shaw, Outer Gratiot Branch, Detroit Public Library; Mary Nephler, Assistant Librarian, Pontiac High School Library; Richard Minnich, Conley Branch, Detroit Public Library.

EDMUND S. SNYDER, *Chairman*

State Executive Board of School Librarians

THE State Executive Board of School Librarians met at the University Library in Ann Arbor April 30, following the Library Conference of Schoolmasters' Club. Esther Barth of Monroe becomes the new member of the Board by virtue of her election to the chairmanship of the Library Section of Schoolmasters' Club.

Miss Helen Campbell, editor of the *Michigan Librarian*, reported concerning the Michigan Library Directory which has been in compilation this year by her editorial board. Opinion of the Board favored deferring plans for its publication in order to bring it up to date following the usual summer changes of position for early publication next fall. The list will contain approximately 1,500 names.

No definite report can be made on the Board's recommendation that school library courses be established at the University of Michigan. Dr. Bishop has assured the Board that the University has this problem in mind but that no immediate action is possible.

The Board set June 12, at Ann Arbor, as the tentative time and place of its next meeting to consider future publication plans for the *Michigan Librarian*.

MIRIAM HERRON, *Chairman*

MICHIGAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY

ALTHOUGH work on the directory of the librarians of the state is practically completed, it has been found necessary to postpone its publication until fall.

Notice of changes in position or personnel during the summer may be sent to any of the following: Miss Ruth Rutzen, Public Library, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Nina Meeker, 665 W. Hancock, Detroit, Michigan; Miss Agnes Snover, 16715 Edinborough Road, Detroit.

School Librarians Meet

AT THE School Library Conference of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club which was held in Ann Arbor on April 30, Rev. Albert J. Anthony of the Presbyterian Church of Alma, in a paper on "Education and Character," emphasized the need of a philosophy of character in American education today. The essentials in such a philosophy he considers to be the ability to enjoy life, the ability to use tools and materials in creative activity, the ability and the desire to test for truth, and, finally, the possession of a religious outlook on life.

Dr. George E. Carrothers, Director of the Bureau of Cooperation with Educational Institutions of the University of Michigan, was the next speaker introduced by the chairman, Miss Annette P. Ward, Librarian of Alma College Library. Dr. Carrothers discussed "Recent Educational Trends Affecting School Libraries." One of these trends is the tremendous increase in the enrollment in secondary schools, as a result of which new and greater demands will be made on the libraries. The second trend is the change in the character of the library from the museum type of place to one which is coming to be the center of the educational plant. The change in the status of the librarian whose education and training equals that of other members of the staff is also significant. Greater financial support for the library is an encouraging trend. The trend which Dr. Carrothers considers most important is the newer conception of education which puts students to work on the solution of problems. This again will make the demands on the library greater than ever before.

The officers elected at this meeting for the coming year are Miss Esther Barth, Librarian of Monroe High School, as chairman and Miss Lucille Wickersham, Librarian of Pontiac High School, as secretary.

Around the State

MAUD GRILL, President of the M. L. A., and Miss Constance Bement from the State Library attended a New Jersey County Library Meeting at Trenton State Teachers College in March. Dr. Benson Y. Landis and Dr. E. C. Lindeman were among the outstanding educational leaders contributing to the program. On April 2 they attended the New Jersey regional Adult Education Conference called by Governor Hoffman.

THE Metropolitan Library Club elected new officers on April 7, at a dinner meeting at which Ford Madox Ford was the speaker. The following are the officers for the coming year: President, Miss Louise Grace, of Grace & Bement, Inc.; Vice-president, Miss Marion Fitzpatrick, Tappan School, Detroit; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Elmer Grieder, Outer Gratiot Branch, Detroit Public Library; Executive board members, Mrs. Lois Place, Supervisor of School Libraries, Detroit; Mrs. Therese Flaherty, Gray Branch, Detroit Public Library.

MISS ANN WHEELER, Librarian at Eastern High School, Lansing, has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Investigating the Possibility of Obtaining a School Library Supervisor in the State Department of Instruction. This committee is working under the sponsorship of the School Library Section of M. L. A. Miss Wheeler has also been appointed by the State Executive Board of School Librarians to the Certification Committee in place of Miss Ruth Irwin who resigned.

A GIFT from the Carnegie Corporation of New York of \$150,000 to be used as an endowment in the Department of Library Science has been accepted by the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. According to the present plans, the income from this gift will be used to add an additional full-time professor to the Department.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY has organized a county library in the courthouse at Centerville this year with an allotment of \$700 for new books.

MISS NOLA MURPHY, Librarian, North Intermediate School, Saginaw, spoke in Alma, April 16, on "Juvenile Library Work," before an interested group at the home of Miss Annette P. Ward, Librarian, Alma College.

THE Van Buren County Library Association held a dinner meeting at South Haven on April 20. The program was devoted to a discussion of the State Aid for Libraries Bill with Miss Constance Bement of the State Library and Mrs. O. E. Balyeat, President of the Kent County Library Association, as the principal speakers. Rev. Scott MacDonald of Bangor is president of this enterprising organization of Van Buren County.

MISS JEANNE GRIFFIN, Assistant Librarian of the Kalamazoo Public Library, is the editor of the helpful annotated list of Government Publications appearing in the A. L. A. Booklist.

THE William Lee Jenks Room of Michigan History in the Port Huron Public Library was dedicated May 12. This is to commemorate not only Mr. Jenk's marvelous service to the Port Huron Library but also his service in collecting valuable material in Michigan history.

MRS. FLORENCE MAPLE BROWN, formerly of the Detroit Public Library and the Port Huron Public Library, is librarian of the Detroit Engineering Library, succeeding Jean Hathaway Marten.

THE Allegan County Library Association held an all-day meeting at Martin on April 15. The name of the organization was changed from the Allegan

County Library Association to The Allegan County Association of libraries in order to avoid misunderstanding and confusion.

Miss MILDRED HILTON, Librarian at the Port Huron High School, has resigned to be married. She is succeeded by Miss Dorothy Agard, Muskegon, Michigan. Miss Agard is a graduate of the University of Michigan Library School and has recently been employed at the Ann Arbor Public Library.

Miss DOROTHA DAWSON, Assistant Supervisor of School Libraries, Detroit, attended the New Orleans Meeting of the N. E. A. Department of Superintendence.

Miss LORRAINE VILAS, Children's Librarian and Miss Elizabeth Kessler, Cataloguer, both from the University of Wisconsin Library School, have been added to the staff of the Bay City Public Library.

Miss FRANCES CURTISS, of the George B. Catlin Memorial Library of the Detroit News, spoke before the University of Wisconsin Alumnae Association on March 20.

Two members of the Kalamazoo Public Library staff will travel in Europe this summer. Mrs. Esther Hoek, Librarian of the Washington Square Branch and Miss Lucy Wheeler of the Circulation Department.

THE citizens of Brown City and Sandusky recently voted in favor of taxation to provide a library in each town.

Mrs. ELSIE MONTIETH has assumed the duties of librarian at the J. C. Wheeler Library in Martin, succeeding Mrs. C. C. Murray.

Miss AGNES SWANSTROM, Assistant Librarian at Albion College, has resigned because of ill health. Mrs. Ruth Weiss has been appointed to that position.

THE Marquette County Historical Society has purchased a building in Marquette which will be used for their historical collection. Its location beside the Marquette Public Library will make it possible for the two libraries to cooperate easily. This Society, organized in 1917, has done much to collect and disseminate information about the Upper Michigan and Lake Superior Region.

THIS year's meeting of the Upper Peninsula Library Association has been postponed because of the illness of the president, Miss Margaret Pease, Librarian of the Escanaba Public Library.

EACH of the four ward schools of Three Rivers recently received \$100 for the purchase of new books which are to be chosen by the teachers and kept as classroom collections. Exhibits, posters and cartoon book marks have helped to arouse interest and increase the use of the Three Rivers High School Library under the direction of Miss Jeanette Johnson.

DUE to the lack of funds the Houghton Public Library was closed from April 30 to September 25 of 1936. Donations of heat and water from the village and cash from individuals and civic organizations made it possible to reopen the library in September. The paid librarian is assisted by NYA and WPA helpers.

MERLE MANNING of the Detroit Edison Library is chairman of the Duplicate Exchange Committee of the National Special Libraries' Association. Any library which has on hand duplicate copies of magazines or books for exchange may communicate with Miss Manning.

MISS ROSE VORMELKER, Librarian of the Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, formerly a member of the Detroit Public Library Staff, addressed the Michigan Chapter, Special Libraries Association on April 29, at the Women's City Club, Detroit.

Professional Glances

THIS department contains notes of articles appearing in the professional magazines, announcements of new publications of interest to librarians, and of aids in library work.—ED.

To stimulate book ownership a committee of librarians working with the College Library Advisory Board, with the assistance of Anna L. Craigie of Denison University, has prepared a four-page mimeograph statement describing procedures at Denison for individual students and fraternities. Twenty-five copies of the statement are available for distribution. College librarians may secure one of these by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Elizabeth M. Richards, Flora Stone Mather College Library, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

"The Bearing of John Dewey's Philosophy of Education on Problems Confronting Librarians" is discussed by Carl M. White in *School and Society*, April 10, 1937. Present-day college methods which require students to do more individual research has made the college library of more use than formerly. Increased unrequired reading, browsing rooms, better reading habits are admittedly library achievements. John Dewey provided the theoretical justification for the present-day educational program, the central aim of which is to provide a well-rounded student development and growth. The responsibility for this objective should be borne by all the departments of the college.

"Rental Collection in Teachers College Libraries" is reported by C. P. Baber in the *Library Journal*, April 1, 1937, as a result of questionnaires sent to 139 teachers colleges. Of fifty-three replying, five are now operating rental collections; six once had such, and forty-two do not now have and never have had rental collections. Five colleges responded that they were operating rental collec-

tions for the purpose of stimulating recreational reading by supplying current books that students would not otherwise have access to. In most cases the collections are administered by all the staff. The rental fee varies from an initial charge of one to fifty cents a day to ten cents a week. When books have paid for themselves they are added to the general collection, if the titles are recommended in the various buying guides. The only disadvantages reported by five libraries was that students have too little time for recreational reading.

Doll, Lena and Casemore, Lulu. *Study of High School Libraries and School Library Service in the State of Michigan, 1930-31*. The authors, 16596 Monica Ave., Detroit, Michigan. 1936. \$.50.

This report is based largely on the results of a questionnaire sent out by the authors under the direction of the Vocational Department of the School of Education, University of Michigan, in 1930. It contains, in addition to the survey of Michigan school libraries, a study of library personnel and a useful history of the development of school libraries in general. If the results of the study had been made available earlier, the State Executive Board of School Librarians might have been saved from sending out its questionnaire of November, 1933, which covered similar territory, although not so extensively. Space does not permit a detailed comparison of the two reports, but the conclusions are much the same.

So that you will be forewarned and forearmed, the Michigan High School Forensic Association has chosen "Uncameral Legislatures" as the debate topic for 1937-38.

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We Recommend For Vacation Reading

For "Hobby Riders"

LUKOWITZ, JOSEPH J. 55 New Tin-can Projects. Bruce. \$.75.

An intriguing little book which shows what can be accomplished in an educational way with the tin-can, and a few inexpensive tools. The designs in the book may prove stimulating to those who now work in copper, pewter and silver. It will be useful for the camp director, and as an aid in educational therapy.

PATTERSON, H. W. Small Boat Building. Macmillan. \$1.00.

A brief handbook for the amateur workman. It tells what he needs to know about proper woods, fastenings, how to read plans and the procedure of laying down framing, planking, and decking. Many plans are included in this useful little book.

SPENCER, D. A. Photography Today. Oxford. \$1.50.

A book on photography which will be of interest to young and old who find it fun to study their cameras a bit, and to take and make pictures that are real photography. Fine illustrations add to the importance of the book.

For Nature Lovers

DOORLY, ELEANOR. The Insect Man. Appleton-Century. \$1.50.

An ideal book for vacation reading which can be enjoyed by the whole family. It is a tale of a boy and girl who, with an older sister, take a journey to the scenes of Jean Fabre's life. It is an excellent introduction to the enjoyment of the great naturalist's own writings.

PICKWELL, GAYLE BENJAMIN. Weather. (Natural History Studies No. 4), Newman. \$3.00.

What makes rain? Why do thunder storms, dust storms, tornadoes occur? What are frost and dew? These and many other perplexing questions are answered by authorities in this beautiful and instructive book on natural phenomena.

GREY OWL. Sajo and the Beaver People. Scribner. \$2.50.

Grey Owl, part Ojibway Indian, in charge of beaver life in a Canadian National Park, takes boys and girls into the Canadian wilds where they meet Indian children and Grey Owl's particular friends, the Beaver. He tells of Sajo and Shapian and their beaver pets in the poetic style of the Indian. His drawings add much to the woodland spirit.

For Animal Enthusiasts

KNIGHT, RUTH ADAMS. A Friend in the Dark. Grosset. \$1.00.

A timely story which describes the training given to both dogs and men at the Seeing Eye School at Morristown, N. J. Young people will enjoy this story of the dog in a new humanitarian role.

MUKERJI, DJAN GOPAL. Fierce-face. Dutton. \$1.50.

Save in Kipling's Jungle Books, the magic of the Indian Jungle is nowhere made so vivid and real as in the stories of Mukerji. The story tells of the careful training given Fierce-face by his mother, Bagni, from the time of his birth. Dorothy Lathrop's drawings help to make this an outstanding book.

WALDEN, JANE BREVOORT. The Long Whip. Putnam. \$2.50.

Jack, an Eskimo husky, was one of the dogs which Admiral Byrd took on his second expedition to the Antarctic. It is a rare tale of brilliant sledding across the Ross Ice Barrier. Stuart Paine, co-author, was navigator of the Queen Maud Geological Party, and Byrd's top-flight dog driver.

Behind the Scenes

FLOHERTY, JOHN J. On the Air. Doubleday. \$2.00.

A fascinating and complete picture of radio. Excellent photographs enrich the text which tells the ways and means of broadcasting; how sound effects are made, and a hundred other behind scene glimpses of this vast world of the air.

FUNK, CHARLES EARLE. What's the Name, Please? Funk and Wagnalls. \$1.00.

The radio has directed attention to correctness of pronunciation and Mr. Funk has met the challenge in this little book. It gives the names of 1500 of the great, the near great, and the about-to-be-great as they wish them pronounced. Useful for office and library.

Stories That Entertain

BUFF, MARY MARSH. Dancing Cloud. Viking. \$2.00.

There is a feeling of authenticity in this book of Navajo life. The pictures strikingly reproduce the violent color of the Southwest. It is a noteworthy addition to the field of children's books.

HORN, MADELINE DARROUGH. Farm on the Hill. Scribner. \$2.00.

Few books give a truer picture of American farm life. The stories were inspired by the life at Grandma Horn's farm. Grant Wood, a friend of the author, wished to illustrate the book and text and pictures developed together. The book will be a great reading experience as well as a great art experience for any child.

SPERRY, ARMSTRONG. *Wagons Westward.* Winston. \$2.00.

A Missouri town in the year 1846, alive with the stir of traders, emigrants, gamblers, swaggering rivermen and voyageurs from the North, is the setting for a stirring tale by the author of *All Sail Set* and other stories of adventure. Jonathan Starbuck, a lad of fifteen, follows in the wake of Black Jack Bannock's wagon-train out where "The cowards never start, and the weak die along the way."

WAGNER, TOBIAS. *The Turbulent Pend-rayles.* Little. \$2.50.

Mrs. Wagner has told a frankly romantic story of clean, healthy people who have a code and who stick to it. It is a so-called old-fashioned story that a host of readers hunt for hopefully, and sometimes despairingly. Of interest to older readers.

For the Picture Book Age

ARTZYBASHEFF, BORIS. *Seven Simeons: a Russian Tale.* Viking. \$2.00.

A distinguished book with colorful drawings. There is exquisite precision in their design and rich interplay of red, green, gold and black. The story is a gay and amusing tale with a touch of ancient irony that makes a peasant better than a king.

BENNETT, RICHARD. *Shawneen and the Gander.* Doubleday. \$2.00.

A boy who lived on top of a high green hill in Ireland wanted more than anything a bugle, gold and so shiny that he could see himself in it seven times at once. How Shawneen won it finally with the aid of a gander's egg guarded by a leprechaun makes an entrancing story in this gay Irish book.

ELIOT, FRANCES. *Pablo's Pipe.* Dutton. \$1.50.

A glimpse of colorful Mexico for American children, rich and gay with pictures, it is a charming story to read or tell. It is authentic, written by the grand-daughter of Ex-President Eliot of Harvard who has spent much time in Mexico.

VAN HICHTUM, NINKE. *Afke's Ten.* Lippincott. \$2.00.

A lovable story of family life in Holland, it is already called Holland's classic. The stories are touching and delightful. The book has the added attraction of illustrations by Hilda Van Stockum, a miniature artist of renown in Europe, who has also written and illustrated the beautiful book, *A Day on Skates*.

The Future Of The College Library

(Continued from page 8)

In other words, quite simply, the college library of the future will be integrated in fact as well as in theory with the teaching mechanism, contributing in close coöperation to the purpose which is its only reason for existing at all—that is, to the education of the individual student.

Our Contributors

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, Librarian of the University of Michigan is the chairman of the Carnegie Corporation Advisory Group on Junior College Libraries. He is an internationally known figure in the library world and an authority on matters pertaining to the college library.

MARJORIE W. KERWIN is the Field Supervisor of the Women's and Professional Projects of the Works Progress Administration in Michigan.

FOSTER E. MOHRHARDT as secretary to the chairman of the Advisory Group on Junior College Libraries has been working on the study projects which the Carnegie Corporation, New York, is making of junior college libraries in the United States.

WILLIAM M. RANDALL, a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, editor of the *Library Quarterly*, and author of *The College Library*, is a frequent contributor to current professional literature. As a consultant of the former Carnegie Corporation Advisory Group on College Libraries, Dr. Randall has studied library conditions in American colleges.

JACKSON E. TOWNE, Librarian of Michigan State College, East Lansing, is a member of the Michigan Library Association Policies Committee.

ANN WHEELER, Librarian of Eastern High School, Lansing, is a member of the Certification Committee, a sub-committee of the M. L. A. Legislative Committee.

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Along the Exchange

THE question of certification is of great importance to librarians in the State of Michigan, so it should be of interest to them to know what is being done in other states with this problem.

California is working at the present time on definite standards for teacher training as an entire new program of education is to set up in the state. The School Library Association of California has been asked to cooperate with the state committee working on the program and to present their recommendations concerning the training and certification of librarians in the state to this committee. They recommend that librarianship should be included as a major teaching field and that standards for the training and certification of school librarians compare favorably with standards set up for teachers on the same instructional level.

Bulletin—February, 1937.

IN THE State Legislature of Iowa there is pending an important bill which will set up a state certification board for librarians. Other legislation will strive to interpretate and clarify existing library laws so that libraries throughout the state may take advantage of appropriations which might otherwise be lost.

The Iowa Library Association, in cooperation with the Iowa Library Commission, is taking an active part in furthering such legislation, anxious that library activities in Iowa keep pace with those of other states. The Iowa State Planning Board has recently published a report which is regarded by authorities to be one of the best state library plans issued thus far. This is being used as a guide in working out a course for further development of libraries in Iowa.

This activity toward better libraries and more efficient library service can be seen in nearly every state in the union. State organizations and national agencies

are working together to promote library extension throughout the country.

Iowa Library Quarterly—March, 1937.

IN THIRTY states of the union, Junior Librarians organizations have been started and are taking a part in library activities within the various states.

In Vermont the Junior Librarians Section has compiled a subject list of posters and publicity signs available for loan to librarians throughout the state. The list is a complete one giving in each instance the wording, colors, and size of the poster and the library from which it may be borrowed.

Several junior members are making plans for a survey and study of library problems peculiar to Vermont. This may encourage other juniors to render similar services to their respective states.

Vermont Bulletin—March, 1937.

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